Hon. J. S. Cothran was then elected permanent President by acclamation.

Hon. J. C. Sheppard, Hon. James Conner and Hon. G. L. Buist were appointed a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair, and when they had performed that duty, Mr. Cothran spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most heartily for the honor conferred on me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. This is a very important assembly. I see before me now the men, brave and true, who have carried the standards of the Democracy of South Csrolina through its late mittant. I now see the same seen who will carried the standards of the Democracy of South Csrolina through its late militant. I now see the same ean who will carry it through the State is imphant. The task lies before you of discharging in the future as in the past your duty to the State. It would not become me to drill in the school of the soldier the veterans of two brilliant campaigns, nor will I attempt to do so. But you will pardon me if, whilst you know your duty, I give one word of admonition as to your danger. I hope you will appreciate the danger which may lie before you. In the full flower of success, which you have, there is embedded the germ of destruction, it may be, which lies in the discords and dissensions which may be found in your midst. Let all paltry ambitions be banished, and let the sons of South Carolina be found now as they have been found in the past, united as one man, standing shoulder to shoulder in the discharge of the great duty that lies before them. [Applause.] Otherwise there is danger, danger of dimension—danger of divisions. These things go always with success. A party in the minority is bonded and bound together by every consideration. It is only when victory comes that danger comes. And without detaining you further, let me invoke upon the deliberations of this Convention that unity which I trust will characterize the acts of those of us who will return to the country. And God forbid that on the morning succeeding the election in November, and years and years after that, that we should look back upon that record of dissension and defeat and say as the great Bard of Scotland said, as standing on the last of the long line of the Chevich hills, he looked over the field of Flodden, in bitter lamentation:

"Another sight had seen that morn, From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn."

The Convention is ready for business. The following officers were then elect-

ed by acclamation:

First Vice President—James Aldrich. Second Vice President—E. M. Rucker. Third Vice President—W. C. Cleve-Fourth Vice President-W. A. Court-

Fifth Vice President—W. W. Harlles. Secretaries—D. P. Duncan and J. A. Simons.
Treasurer—B. B. Sams.

On motion of Mr. Simonton, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, the Convention recon-sidered the vote whereby the rules of the House were adopted, and the Convention then adopted the rules adopted in 1876. Mr. Wm. Munro offered a resolution that the Convention now proceed to nom-inate State officers, and that the State Executive Committee be instructed not to open the campaign earlier than the first week in September, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Sheppard said that the resolution

Mr. Sheppard said that the resolution ought to go before the Committee on Resolutions, and moved that the Convention take a recess for five minutes till that committee could be appointed.

Mr. Munro said that the only argument against nominating now is that it will precipitate the campaign, and the resolution was framed to meet that.

Dr. Talley made the point of order that the resolutions must go before the committee, and the Chair sustained the point.

The Convention then took a recess for

The Convention then took a recess for five minutes, after which the following Committee on Resolutions was reported

Committee on Resolutions was reported by the various delegations:
Messra. J. C. Muxwell, T. J. Davies, E. B. Murray, G. W. M. Williams, William Elliott, James Conner, J. S. Wilson, W. W. Spencer, J. E. Tindall, M. R. Howell, W. C. Coker, J. C. Shappard, Charles G. Thomas, R. Dozier, F. H. Fuller, C. J. C. Hutson, C. P. Quattle-haum, J. D. Kannada, J. R. Erwin B. Fuller, C. J. C. Hutson, C. P. Quattle-baum, J. D. Kennedy, J. B. Erwin, B. W. Ball, W. T. Brooker, P. M. Hamer, W. W. Harlice, George Johnstone, S. Y. Stribling, James F. Izlar, D. F. Bradley, A. N. Talley, D. R. Duncan, J. D. Blanding, Wm. Munro, T. M. Gilland, I. D. Witherspoon. Mr. Munro's resolution was referred to this committee.

Mr. Munro's resolution was referred to this committee.
Gen. Harlies introduced a resolution to the effect that the Convention recommend to the people of the State to elect delegates to a State Convention to nominate State officers and members of Congress on the 10th of August.

This resolution was also referred to the

This resolution was also referred to the

committee, Mr. Sheppard moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of four delegates from the State at large to represent the State in the Convention to meet in Cincinnati on June 22d; and that the four gentlemen receiving the highest votes be elected, and that the four receiving the next highest be the alternates, provided they receive a majority of the votes cast, and that immediately thereafter the delegations from the five Congressional Districts proceed to seject delegates from their respective Districts to the same Convention.—

Itime he could not find him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ball said that in reply to the argument about the traditions of the party, he would say that the tradition of the party in South Carolina had never known but one candidate and that was Wade Hampton. We have no tradition or landmark in reference to whether nominations should be made now or be postponed. In 1876 the name of Wade Hampton was presented to the people

Adopted.
Mr. Sheppard then nominated Senator Hampton and Senator Entler as dele-gates from the State at large.

General John Bratton, Major T. G. had no reputation except as a soldier.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Choosing South Carolina's Delegates to Cincinnati-A Warm Discussion as to the H. Rion and Mr. R. Dozier were also

State Democratic

st, at 12 m., in the n.

soft Representatives, and was
rider by Gen. John D. Kennedy,
irman of the State Demociatic Ezecwe Committee.

Col. J. H. Rion was elected temporary
hasirman and Mr. James Aldrich temporary Secretary.

Gen. A. C. Garlington moved that a
Committee on Credentials be appointed.
An amendment by Hon. J. C, Sheppard was adopted to the effect that as
there were no contesting designates one
member from each County report the
delegation from his County.

The roll of Counties was than called
d the delegations reported accordingly.

Chair then sunounced that all the
ere fully represented except

Callison, seconded
roll was then
were fully

Callison, seconded
roll was then
were fully

Second District—Samuel Dibble, F. W.
Dawson. Alternates—J. N. Norton and J.

Third District—Frank A. Conner,
W. C. Cleveland. Alternates—J. B. Ervin and R. R. Hemphill.

The District—J. D. Davis, Alfr
Alternates—J. W. Hol

dee.
Sheppard, the

report from the same committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution that the Convention recommend to the Democratic party to elect delegates to a State Convention to nominate electors for President and Vice President and State officers on the 10th of August next.

General Harlies moved that the majority report be laid on the table and the minority report be taken up for immediate.

jority report be laid on the table and the minority report be taken up for immediate consideration.

Ceneral Harliee said that the matter was calmly and carefully discussed in the committee, but a large minority of the committee, representing, as he believed, the majority of the white voters in the State, were in favor of the report which the minority had made. It could be said in favor of the minority report that it did not contravene any rule or custom of the party, but recommended adherence to a custom that had been uniformly successful. It had been objected in favor of the majority report that it would be necessary, to call another Convention, but that had always been the custom, and it would bring the members of the Convention here at a time when it would be very little inconvenience to them to come.

had always been the case and would always be urged against any time fixed for nominations. He thought it was better and asfer for the party to follow the old beaten track. From his converse with the people in his section of the State it seemed to be the prevalent opinion that the nominations would give dissatisfaction, and that the people there had not had time to make up their minds who they desired to vote for. Besides, it would be an anomaly to nominate electors for President and Vice President before the canada and they were needed, and they found where the dill was framed like the call for this Convention had been framed, and where the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the argument that we must for the adoption of the national platform. He was surprised to see so much importance attached to party platforms. No matter what is done at Clinching the platform contains or who the force the candidates are nominated. It would be like waiting to send for the found where the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the argument that we must for the adoption of the national platform. He was surprised to see so much importance attached to party platforms. No matter what is done at Clinching the platform contains or who the found where the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the adoption of the national platform. He was surprised to see so much importance attached to party platforms. No matter what is done at Clinching the platform contains or who the found they were a cals was found where the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the argument that we must have platform the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the argument that we must have platform the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is no force in the argument that we must have platform the delegates had been so instructed from their Counties. There is fore the candidates are nominated. It would lessen the moral force and influence of our delegates to the National Convention. It would be a harsh measure to force upon the minority a nomination when they say they are not ready for it. He had no fears of independentism, but apathy and lukewarmness were much worse and more to be dreaded.

Gen. Harlles withdrew his motion to lay on the table so as not to cut off debate, but he moved to substitute the minaority report for the majority report and

one, but he moved to substitute the mi-acrity report for the majority report, and to adopt the minority report.

Mr. Crawford said he desired to submit but one thought and he did it as a sup-porter of Gen. Hagood. The cry had gone along the streets that this was a

Hagood convention. He thought that the man who was the representative of the people of South Carolina should be so in August as well as now, and he protested earnestly against the majority report.

Mr. Gilland said the action of the com-Mr. Gilland said the action of the committee was deliberate and full of calculation and its result was the report of the majority. He thought it unreasonable to say that car movements here ought to depend upon the action and the platform of the National Convention. Whatever may be the action of that convention we would be bound by it, and we must abide by it. The campaign had already begun and the people were now waiting for a leader to look to; this being the case and there being no danger of precipitating the canvass upon the people, he thought the majority report should be adopted. There were no fears of independentism; that was a thing of the past, and there was no reason why the report should not be adopted.

report should not be adopted.

Mr. Callison said he was surprised that
the assembled wisdom of South Carolina
should want to do an act so unusual, so unwise and so inexpedient as is proposed by the majority report. We are asked to ay the inajority report. We are asked to swallow an unknown quantity, to endorse a platform before it is framed, and to the the hands of our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. He thought that the pressure for a nomination comes from a minority of the Democratic voters of the State. The man that is fit to be coveringed now will be convented now will be considered now. cominated now will be equally fit in Au-ust, September or later. Forcing a comination now would cause dissatisfac-ion. He was bound by his instructions tion. He was bound by his instructions not to vote for any nomination now. The two gentlemen who had been prominent in connection with the office had overshadowed all others, and the people had not had time to think of any other, and moreover it had been supposed by the up-country people that no nomination would be made now and they had not prepared for it. He had no particular interest in any office except that of, Adjutant and Inspector General, and he was distressed about that. He was in search of a genuine Don Quixotte to fill that office, and if he did not have more time he could not find him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ball said that in reply to the argument about the traditions of the party,

the vote was declared to be as follows:
General Wade Hampton, 156; General M. C. Butler, 156; Major T. G.
Barker, 103; General John Bratton, 37;
Colonel G. L. Buist, 79; General J. H.
Evins, 27; Major J. A. Leland, 6; General M. W. Gary, 2.
General Gary moved to take a recess till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Johnstone moved to take a recess till 7 J'clock, which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock, the following delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were reported from the several Congressional Conventions:
First District—C. S. McCall and J. F.
Exile. Alternates—J. N. Norton and J.

"Y. Williamson.

Becond District—Samuel Dibble, F. W.
Dawson, Alternates—W. N. Muckenfuss and A. H. Mowry.

Third District—Jno. R. Abney, B. F.
Whitner, Alternates—I. F. Wingard

Bagainst s nomination now, but at the same time if the nominations were made they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought that General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for General they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for General Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for Hagood. He thought they were instructed to vote for they were instructed to vote of they were instructed to vote of the party was not prepared for a nomination now. The clubs were not organized. He knew of several clubs of they men had been a momination now. The clubs were not organized. He knew of several clubs of the party was not prepared for a nomination now. The clubs

Dawson. Alternates—W. N. Muckenfuss and A. H. Mowry.

Third District—Jno. R. Abney, B. F.
Whitner. Alternates—J. F. Wingard and O. F. Calhoun.

Fourth District—Frank A. Conner, W. C. Cleveland. Alternates—J. B. Erwin and R. R. Hemphill.

Fifth District—J. D. Davis, Alfred Aldrich. Alternates—J. W. Holmes and B. F. Hardee.

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the above nominations were adopted.

General Conner from the Committee on 'tesolutions, reported and recommended the adoption of a resolution that the Convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers, and that the State Executive Committee be instructed to open the State canvass at each time as in their judgment will least disturb the agricultural interests of the State.

General Harllee submitted a minority report from the same committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution that the Convention recommend to the Democratic party to elect delegates to a thing minute to oppose making a nomination at the convention and recommend to the Democratic party to elect delegates to the Convention to act upon it. If any man was paralyzed or rendered apathetic by the action of this Couvention to twould be because he had already made up his minut to be made apathetic because he could not rule.

Mr. James Aldrich said that tradition abould be venerated, but no lawyer would say that one or two instances make a tradition. The May Convention of 1876 could form no binding example. The issue before the Convention now was whether there was anything contrary to principle or good policy or prudence in making a nomination now. He denied that such action would have the effect of binding us to abide by the action of the National Convention any more than sending delegates to that Convention should take any action derogatory to the honor of our State, our State Executive Committee could call a Convention to act upon it. If any man was paralyzed or rendered apathetic by the action of this Couvention to would be because he had already made up his minuted to be made apathe

been advertised and had sent their delegates to the Convention to decide the question. The majority of the people in his section expect the nominations to be made, and would be disappointed if they are not made. They do not desire to be troubled to send men to Columbia a second time to make them. He was surprised to hear the suggestion that apathy would be caused by making nominations now. And as to independents, who would be the independents? He knew of but two men who had been prominently spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, Gen. Hagood and Gen. Gary, and neither of them would lead an independent movement.

Mr. W. K. Wideman said that the class of men who were clamoring for postponement were the class who had to work for the election of the ticket; they were the men who had to go to the ball to box and work there and remain there all night if necessary, and put on the red shirt and ride where their services were needed, and they were a class whose voice could not be unheeded. If nominations were made now, and the practice were kept up for five years, our enthusiasm would be at moforce in the argument that we must

General Gary said he rose to speak with great emean assument, because he stood here in both a representative and an individual capacity. He had been alluded to in connection with the office of Governor, and he had been much discovered in the resolution to the connection with the office of Governor, and he had been much discovered in the resolution to the connection with the office of Governor, and he had been much discovered in the resolution with the connection with the connection

Governor was to lay him on the shelf, and he did not propose to go upon the shelf unless he was forced there. He intended to continue an active member of the Democratic party and to follow its banner whether it led to victory or defeat. [Applause.]

As to the question before the Convention, he said that the proposition to make the nomination now found its birth in the action of the Executive Committee. Those who said that to make nominations now would be contrary to Democratic precedent did not limit their view to this State, but that no present could be found for it in any other.

The call for the previous question was then sustained. Committee. Those who said that to make nominations now would be contrary to Democratic precedent did not limit their view to this State, but that no precedent could be found for it in any other State.

State. It had been charged that he had his eye on the gubernatorial chair and would not take it off. Those who had made that charge had done bim gross injustice, and those who new him most intimately knew that he had frequently desired to withdraw his name, as he did not desire to severe the

desired to withdraw his name, as he did not desire to assume the grave responsibilities attached to the leadership of the party of the State.

The nomination now is premature and unwise, and without proper advisement throughout the State. To make them in advance of the platform would be a species of independentism, and if a convention should meet in August and make nominations it would override these nominations, because one was regular and the other was not. He had been sent here instructed to vote against a s nomination and he would not, therefore, permit his name to be placed before the Convention if Itahould decide to make nominations. But more than that, he

and the other was not. He had been sent here instructed to vote against a shomination and he would not, therefore, permit his name to be placed before the Convention if it should decide to make the vote analyses in minimations. But more than that, he would not be willing to be put in nominations. But more than that, he would not be willing to be put in nomination on a platform before that platform was adopted and when he did not know what it would contain.

Look at the unfairness of making these unminations now to General Bratton or Colonel Lipscomb or Hon. W. D. Porter and others whose friends desire to place them before the people. It was doing injustice to them and also to General Hagood and himself to say that the issue was narrowed down to Hagood and Garle.

Mr. Murray withdrew the motion of the Convention made it insented them before the people. It was doing injustice to them and also to General Mr. Murray withdrew the motion of Mr. Murray of the State of the strung men in Bouth Carolina who do not take their cue from or bow to the strung men in Bouth Carolina who do not take their cue from or bow to the people. It was doing that Mr. Allen's position made it instruct him, yet in this emergency there was narrowed down to Hagood and Garle.

Mr. Beplause, I was doing injustice to them and also to General Mr. Sheppard and that while he recognized the color of the promitive of the convention assumption of the principles laid down in its platforms of 1876 and 1878, its plantage. I have directly appeals to the general instruct him, yet in this emergency there was a ligher duty for him to perform. Every man must lay aside every personal Ganderation. [Applause,] He believed that an overwhelming majority of the people in his County would custain him.

nation. This is a poor time to change a rule that has carried us successfully through two campaigus. It would be without authority, with excuse or necessity. This Convention was not even properly organized, it had not a platform.

General Conner said that as chairman of the committee which had submitted the majority report, he desired to close the debate, and he would wait till all who desired to be heard had spoken.

Hon. J. N. Lipscomb said he had hoped to hear from the chairzan who submitted the majority report, or from some other of its advocates, some reason for its adoption, and that the minds of the Convention might be enlightened by what they might say. But he had listened in vain. What right or reason had this party to do that in June, 1880, which it had not the right to do in May, 1876? Nearly every other State had already held conventions to send delegates to the National Convention, and yet they were going to hold other conventions to nominate officers and tor ratify the action of the National Convention, and that it would be too much expense to hold another convention. If any of the present members could not come back, there were seventeen hundred men in the County of that member who would be glad to take his place. What or who is it that can't be trusted till August? Referring to the campaigns, and way now add the month of June to the time.

Dr. Talley said that he had voted in the Committee in favor of the products lost to the State by those two campaigns, and way now add the month of June to the time.

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Dr. Talley said that he had voted in the Committee in favor of the products lost to the State by those two campaigns, and way now add the month of June to the time of the

the Committee in favor of the majority report because he was not aware at the time that his delegation had been instructed to the contrary, not being present in the County Convention when that action was taken. He would now therefore be compelled to vote in favor of the minority report though he did a central

Mr. Bowen said that he hoped the mi-nority report would be adopted. That the people in his County had been under the impression that no nomination would be made, and he hoped that the majority would yield and adopt the

stood here in both a representative and an individual capacity. He had been alluded to in connection with the office of Governor, and he had been much discussed in the newspapers, yet he had never yet announced his intention of accepting or declining the nomination. Alluding to his experience in the war, he said he regretted that there had been one man who, in this canvass, had seen fit to cast a siur upon his military record. He would not detain the Convention to answer that slur now, but he would do so hereafter.

If the National Convention should not ministe such men as Greely and Gratz Erown he would not support them as he had refused to support the Fusion movement in South Carolins, and as he would always refuse to support any fusion

If the National Convention of the National Conve

then sustained.

The question was then taken on substituting the minority for the majority report, and resulted as follows: Ayes 67,

Mr. Johastone said that the Conven min. Jonastone said that the Conven-tion having refused to substitute the minority for the majority report, and that now the majority report being up for consideration those who desire to be heard upon it could do so.

Mr. Simonton made the point of order that the results are substituted.

heard upon it could do so.

Mr. Simonton made the point of order that the previous question was not yet exhausted and no more debate could be allowed.

Mr. Sheppard also took the same ground as Mr. Simonton.

The Chair ruled that the debate was ended.

The question was than taken on the

The question was then taken on adoption of the majority report and de-cided in the affirmative by a vote of 84 to

in saying that he would submit to and sustain the action of the Convention. [Applause.] He believed that in less than three months it would be found that the Convention had made a mistake, but we cannot afford to fall, and he foundations af their prosperity.

mittee on resolutions.

Col. James H. Rion stated that as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party he had two resolutions to offer which he hoped the Convention would consider favorable

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on 22d June, 1830, be instructed to vote for the continuance of the two-thirds rule.

the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Ball, of Laurens, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention go uninstructed as to the two-thirds rule.

On motion of Mr. Murray this substitute was indefinitely postponed.

Ool. Rion's resolution was then adopted. Col. Rion then offered the following:

Resolved, That the recommendation of the National Democratic Committee relating to the ex-officio membership of committees be adopted, as far as the same provides for the member of the National committee being ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee. Adopted.

Mr. James Aldrich, of Aiken, moved

Mr. James Aldrich, of Aiken, moved that the Convention go into an election for two Presidential electors at large, and that each of the Congressional delegations select one elector to represent their respective districts. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Callison, of Edge-field, all speeches in nomination of candidates were limited to five minutes, and all accords to these minutes.

ott, of Beaufort. Gen. Conner stated that he was under

central Elector would disquality the person so elected from holding any other position in the State.

Col. Lipscomb agreed with Gen. Conner, and stated that if any one so elected accept another office it might cause the loss of their vote as elector to the State and to the restriction.

and to the party.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, of Pickena, there being but two candidates before the Convention, ex-Gov. John L. Manning and Col. Wm. Elliot were elected elec-

and Col. Wm. Elliot were elected electors at large by acclamation.

The following Presidential electors were selected by the Congressional delegations, and were elected by acclamation by the Convention.

First District—Gen. E. W. Molse.
Second District—Hon. C. H. Simonton.

Third District—J. S. Murray, Esq.
Fourth District—Col. Cad. Jones.

Fifth District—Hon. G. W. Croft.

Mr. Johnson, of Marjon, moved that

Mr. Johnson, of Marion, moved that the Convention take a recess to allow such Congressional District an opportu-nity to select three members of the State

mecutive Committee.

Mr. R. R. Hemphill thought it would Mr. R. R. Hemphill thought it would be exceedingly unwise to change the committee after the plan of campaign had been arranged. Everybody admitted that much injury had been done to the Confederacy by the change of Johnston and the substitution of Hood. So it would be here. It would be unwise to put now men into a position that the old committee were so much more familiar with. He thought further that to elect a new committee would be virtually to pass a vote of censure upon the old committee. He moved that the present Executive Committee be continued in power during the present campaign.

The Chair ruled that a motion to take a recess was not debatable, nor open to a

The Chair ruled that a motion to take a recess was not debatable, nor open to a substitute, and the Convention secondingly took a recess for fifteen minutes. The Congressional delegations after consultation reported the following as their choice of members of the Executive Committee from their respective districts:

First Congressional District-J. M. Johnson, Marion; J. H. Earle, Sunater C. S. McCall, Marlboro, Second—Geo. D. Bryan, Charleston B. Pressly Barron, Clarendon; Jas. F B. Pressy Barron, Clarendon; Jas. F. Izlar, Orangeburg.
Third—Geo. Johnstone, Newberry:
John C. Haskell, Richland; E. B Murray, Anderson.
Fourth—Wm. Munro, Union; T. Stobo Farrow, Spartanburg; John Bratton, Fairfield.

foundations of their prosperity.

It calls upon all good citizens who favor an honest, economical and liberal administration to rally to the standard of the Democracy and to lead it to victo-

ed.
Mr. James Aldrich, of Alken, introduced the following which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall be authorized to all any vacancles which may arise in the office of
Electors for President and Vice-President in this State.
On motion the Convention then went
into the nomination of State officers and

on motion the Convention then went into the nomination of State officers, and on motion of Mr. I. D. Witherspoon the nominations were made in the following order: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, Adjutant and Inspector-General, State Treasurer.

ucation, Adjutant and Inspector-General, State Treasurer.

Mr. David Fitzgibbon, of Charleston, obtained the floor and placed in nomination for Governor Gen. Johnson Hagood.

Mr. J. W. Holmes, of Barnwell, seconded the nomination of Gen. Hagood, in the following terms:

Mr. President: I heartly second the nomination of Gen. Hagood as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

date for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

While my feelings prompt me to recall his brilliant record, both as soldier and civilian, my judgment teaches me that he needs no sulogium from his friends, and no introduction to the people of South Carolina, for, wherever in our State private worth and public virtue are valued and venerated, the name of Hagood and the story of his spotless, chivalrous life are familiar as household words.

We who come from his native county, where he is best known and most loved, present him to this Convention as the first and last choice of a county that has

first and last choice of a county that has been fruitful of great and good men, with the pride and confidence of the Roman mother who pointed to her children as her most precious jewels.

With the confident assurance that in the coming campaign he will, if nominated, lead the Demogratic legions with the same ability, constancy and chivalry that he, years ago, led his brave brigade on the shores of our own State and over the battlefields of the Cld Dominion, we place in nomination the name of Gen. Hagood, who, true to the traditions of our past and our party, while protecting the rights of all, will preserve and perfect the supremacy of the civilization of the Anglo Saxon race in South Carolina.

Col. James H. Rion, of Fairfield, also powers of organization, and of unsurpassed integrity. He was always more ready to marit approbation than to court it. It had been said that Gen. Hagood would carry his brigade during the war into the hottest of the fight simply for the purpose of personal advancement. He knew personally that Gen. Hagood on these occasions always acted under orders from superior officers, and if his brigade was taken into hot places it was

ever divided them, and that they would go on with a hearty and united will to hold the ground they had won in 1876.

Nominations being closed, on motion of Mr. David Fitzgibbon, of Charleston, Johnson Hagood was unanimously nominated for the office of Governor, amid rounds of applause.

the campaign as if no such question had ever divided them, and that they would go on with a hearty and united will to hold the ground they had won in 1876.

Nominations being closed, on motion of Mr. David Fitzgibbon, of Charleston, Johnson Hagood was unanimously nominated for the effice of Governor, amidinated for the effice of Governor, amidinated Gen. John D. Kennedy for Lieutenant-Governor. It had been his fortune, he said, during the four years of the war to be thrown with Gen. Kennedy, At all times—in the camp and in battle—he had always found him a gallant soldier, an able officer and a courteous and affable gentleman. When the war endeaded he transferred the devotion he had given to the Confederate flag to the Democratic party. No man in South Carocalina had done more to promote the cause of the Democracy. He had worked hard in 1876, and as chairman of the State executive committee he had led the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans, or to be the State and make a competent presiding officer of the Senate.

Mr. George D. Bryan, of Charleston, then nominated Col. 1. 2 Control of Col. Colt, and there being no opposition he was unanimously nominated by acclamation for the office of Comptroller-General.

Mr. George D. Bryan, of Charleston, then nominated Col. 2. 2 Controller-General.

Mr. George Johnstone expressed the gratitude of Col. Pope for the boxon which had been done Lim, but an nonication of Col. Wm. Ellicit, of Beaufort, nominated the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans, or to expressed the would add honer to the Biate and make a competent presiding officer of the Senate.

Mr. George Johnstone expressed the gratitude of Col. Pope for the boxon which had been done Lim, but an nonication of Col. Colt, and there being no opposition he was unanimous of the Comptrol of Col. Colt, and there being no opposition he was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

Mr. George Johnstone expressed the special properties of the head been respectively here. The head the nomination of Col. Pope for the boxon which had been done Lim, but an nonicat

officer.
Mr. John B. Ezwin seconded the nomination of Col. Sima.
Col. Blue, of Marion, nominated Col.
R. G. Howard, of Marion—a man, he said, who had shown his patriotism by his unswerving fidelity to the State and

to the party,
Mr. Samuel Dibble, of Orangoburg,
seconded the nomination of Col. How-

Necessary to a choice, 50.

Col. B. M. Sims was consequently declared duly nominated for the office of Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, of Occure, the nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Masse, of York, placed in nomi-nation Capt. Willie Jones, of Columbia, a young mea who would reflect, he said, as much credit upon the State as adju-tant-general as no had reflected upon himself as commander of the Governor Guarda

Mr. Andrew Orawford, of Cultumbia, seconded the nomination. Bir. Jones, he said, was a representative of the young men of South Carolina, and his nomination would be but a just recognition of their unselfish and patriotic develop to the State since 1861.

Mr. Georga D. Brran, of Charleston, stated that as a representative of the young men of South Carolina, and as one who had the honor to be at the head of one of the military companies of Charleston.

This closed the nominations. Gen. Gary and Messers. Allen and Callison, of the Edgefield dategation, refused to vote for any of the nominees of the Convenfor any of the nominees of the Convention.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Besolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the president of this Convention, Col. J. S. Cathran, for the able, effective and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position, and that are thanks of the Convention are also tendered to the worthy teoretaries, Messra, D. P. Duncan and J. Ancaum Simons, for the satisfactory and efficient discharge of the duties of their office.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Aldrich a On motion of Mr. Alfred Aldrich a committee of three was then appointed to notify the nominees of the action of the Convention. The committee consisted of Mesers. Alfred Aldrich, J. D. Blanding and George D. Bryan.

After a short Interval the committee returned accompanied by Gens. Hagood and Kennedy, who were received with continued appliance. After a brief and appropriate introduction by the chairman, Gen. Hagood said:

GEN. HAGOOD'S ADDRESS.

she possessed he would add honer to the state to need the state of the the State. He would have charge of the State. He would have charge of the State. Whole in what may turn out to be a stormy period, and while he needed no incentive to do his duty, it was but right that his effort should be inspired by public approval of his services.

Mr. Bell, of Laurena, seconded the nomination of Mr. Jeter, and, on mountain one Mr. Jeter, and, on mountain of Mr. Bell, of Laurena, seconded the nomination of Mr. Jeter, and, on mountain the sequence of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was a vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was a vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was a vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect. The vote was vice to the coefficient of the Convention would be required to elect the vice of the Convention would be a convention would be a convention would be convention to the Convention would be commanded throughout the whole State would be a convention would be convention would be convention would be convention would be con